

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over a Million Distributed!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Authorized by the Legislature in 1868, the Louisiana State Lottery Company, under the supervision of the State Auditor, has the honor to announce the opening of the 100th Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which will take place on the 22nd day of July, 1899, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.
For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

It is hereby certified that we supervise the drawings for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Let's see what we can win!
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Bankers and Dealers, will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

Capital Prize, \$300,000
100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Half \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenth \$2; Twentieth \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000	\$300,000
1 PRIZE OF \$100,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF \$50,000	50,000
1 PRIZE OF \$25,000	25,000
1 PRIZE OF \$10,000	10,000
1 PRIZE OF \$5,000	5,000
1 PRIZE OF \$2,500	2,500
1 PRIZE OF \$1,000	1,000
1 PRIZE OF \$500	500
1 PRIZE OF \$250	250
1 PRIZE OF \$100	100
1 PRIZE OF \$50	50
1 PRIZE OF \$25	25
1 PRIZE OF \$10	10
1 PRIZE OF \$5	5
1 PRIZE OF \$2	2
1 PRIZE OF \$1	1

AGENTS WANTED.
For all States, or any further information desired, write to the undersigned, enclosing your name, with a return of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which will be sent to you by mail.

IMPORTANT.
Address **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter containing Money Order, drawn by all express companies, New York Exchange Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letter Cashiering Company, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of all prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose financial rights are recognized in the highest courts of the nation.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the ticket, but it is a ticket that is **TESTED BY THE LAW**, and it is a ticket that is **TESTED BY THE LAW**.

W. D. HARRINGTON.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
Range, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

LOSS & ATKINSON.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
Range, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

W. Y. PRICE.
On the Ranch, Dallas, Texas.
Range, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

PRICE & OCHOA.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
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COLUMBIA CATTLE COMPANY.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
Range, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

J. W. WHITLOW.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
Range, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

F. MAYHEW.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
Range, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

GILA RIVER LAND & CATTLE COMPANY.
Post Office, Dallas, Texas.
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Barber Shop.
In Clark's building, one door East of Denier's store.

HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Only the best quality of hair oils and perfumery used.

CONSUMPTIVE.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay, a new medicinal compound that cures all cases of consumption, indigestion, nervous debility, and all other ailments of the human system.

HINDERCORNS.
The only cure for Hindercorns, Blisters, Corns, and all other ailments of the feet.

ARIZONA ENTERPRISE

FLORENCE, - - JUNE 29, 1899

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO HORTICULTURE CONSIDERED.

Methods of Labeling Trees and Plants.
Labels That Insure Stability and Which Are Least Conspicuous—A Permanent Label Which Time Cannot Obliterate.

To keep plants well labeled in a large garden is a difficult task, and while no one system of labeling answers all needs, the chief requirements are cheapness, durability and inconspicuousness. Zinc is the most popular of all metals for this purpose and is also among the best, being reasonably imperishable, cheap and easily pulled. Copper is also one of the most staple metals.

The usual method practiced around about New York is to transplant cucumber plants started in soil to the open ground, marked out as for corn, three feet each way. A generous shovelful of manure has previously been mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. The manure used has been well rotted.

Garden Culture of Chrysanthemums.
Many persons have been deterred from planting chrysanthemums in their gardens for fear an early frost might come and destroy their blossoming. If, however, early flowering varieties only are used, there are very few sections of the country where they will not succeed, says American Agriculturist. First procure good healthy plants grown in pots and plant them in spring as soon as all danger of frost is past. Have the ground well enriched with manure and do not plant closer than three feet apart, each way. If they can be planted on the south side of a house or other building, a board fence, or hedge of evergreens, they will be able to stand much colder weather and will continue blooming later in the season. Keep the plants well tied with string, if necessary, or prevent their being broken by the wind, and water occasionally during the summer if the weather is hot and dry.

If good flowers are to be grown they should never be allowed to grow for want of water, and the plants should at all times be kept in a good growing condition.

Early in September in middle latitudes the flower buds will make their appearance. To insure the best results, it is desired, only one bud should be left on each branch or shoot, but in ordinary culture this "disbudding," as it is called, may be dispensed with. All flower buds, however, which are deformed, or on one side should be removed promptly as soon as discovered, as they only take up the strength of the plants uselessly. Weak liquid manure may be used once or twice a week with advantage while the buds are setting, but should be discontinued as soon as they begin to show color.

Perfect Flowering Strawberries.
A Wisconsin horticulturist, whose success entitles him to be heard and who is named George T. Kellogg, names for the most perfect flowering kinds of strawberries, Jessie, May King, Miner, Parry, Wilson and Mt. Vernon, Pissillates, Bubach, Crescent, Manchester, Jewel and Windsor Chief. From these you may select, or plant them all. If I could have but two I would be Bunch and Bulch, next May King and Crescent, next Wilson and Manchester.

Do not plant pistillate varieties alone. While set beside perfect flowering kinds, they are the most productive of any. Every strawberry catalogue should be marked so that you may know which are pistillate and which are not.

Sweet Corn.
Two varieties of sugar corn catalogued this season by Peter Henderson, and recommended by him as excellent, are the "Stabler's Early" and "Rosely Hybrid." If the price of the seed is not too high, the "Stabler's Early" and "Rosely Hybrid" are the best. Both are very productive and mature about the same time and is one of the large growing sorts.

The Cory corn, which has been fully tested, ranks among the best of all the large red cob varieties. It is a very excellent sort. Stowell's evergreen is now everywhere recognized as the standard late variety. Hickox's improved is a fine medium season corn. This west of all the corn, the best Mexican, a black kernel variety.

Professor Birt says that a large spoon heaping full of pure Paris green to forty gallons of water is enough for use on apple trees.

Ornamental Gardening—How Picturesque Effects May be Gained at a Comparative Small Cost—The Art of Concealing Unsightly but Useful Objects.

Everybody who owns a half acre of land, or even less, and who has a taste of an average display of taste and ingenuity, indulge in ornamental gardening at small cost. Attention as to the grouping of plants, the placing of water, the care of trees or plants, and drives will contribute much to the appearance of grounds. By grouping complete effects may be produced more quickly than in any other manner of planting. Clumps of trees or plants, desirable for breaking the transition from terrace lands to natural slopes and in other ways to hide discrepancies in the surface. These may also be utilized for concealing disreputable walls or fences, or for hiding any object not in harmony with the general effect.

In groups of large extent, and especially in localities where large stones abound, very effective rock work may be obtained. An arch composed of rough stones and covered with climbers offers a picturesque object. Rock grottoes offer a picturesque feature by draping it with Virginia creeper or other climber. In introducing rock work into the garden let everything like overhanging be guarded against.

The tact of concealment is not the least of the gardener's art, especially when some unsightly but useful object is hidden from view in such a clever manner as to become a means to decorative effect. An instance of this is the covering of fences, outcrops, old posts, stumps, and piles of stone or rock with growing vines and plants.

A Simple Way of Forcing Cucumbers and Melons in Advance of Their Natural Season by Help of Well Rotted Manure in the Hill.

When the season is not long enough to insure the perfect ripening of melons, or when vine fruits are wanted a week or two in advance of their natural season, artificial means must be resorted to.

CLASS.

glass by many of the Long Island and New Jersey market gardeners, and the crops pushed along by extra fertilizing. A dressing of guano or bone meal, well mixed in with the soil, is advised for melons when the season is short, by Peter Henderson. This well known cultivator increases the yield of his melon crop by a system of pinching the main vine, so as to encourage the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is borne.

The plan illustrated in this case has the commendation of Popular Gardening, and is a miniature hot bed beneath each hill of plants. To provide this a hole one foot square and 13 inches deep is made where the hill is to come and this is filled with fresh heating horse manure, as for a common hot bed, and on this is put a few inches of fine good mellow soil. Plant a few seeds in center, cover lightly and place a tapering block of wood on a six-inch flower pot upon them, packing the soil firmly around it, and thus forming a sort of pit when the wood or pot is withdrawn. Cover with a glass, which remove when plants are well started.

The usual method practiced around about New York is to transplant cucumber plants started in soil to the open ground, marked out as for corn, three feet each way. A generous shovelful of manure has previously been mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. The manure used has been well rotted.

Potato Scab.
A Wisconsin grower says: I made an experiment in fertilizing potatoes some years ago. I put on so many tons of manure under green manure, then on so many more rows I put manure scraped up the summer before. Then on so many more, I put rotted sawdust. My idea was to find out a little about this scab. I found where the green manure had been put on the scab was very bad. Where the ground had been manured the year before, the scab was less, but bad, but where the rotted sawdust was put on, the potatoes were just as clean as could be, not a particle of scab. If we will make such experiments, I think we will find them valuable.

Progressive eastern growers are about agreed that fresh turn yard manure is a prolific source of potato scab, and that potatoes grown with a special commercial potato fertilizer are most liable to be free from disease and present clean, smooth skins.

Beets Are All Summer Crop.
Beets, like onions, says American Agriculturist, are not so difficult to grow as it will pay to have them in plentiful supply for the market wagon every day until late autumn, and then to have a good store laid by for winter marketing.

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North and South Slopes.
There is a wide difference of opinion as to the best aspect for fruit. Some contend for northern slopes, some for southern, and both are right, says a correspondent in Garden and Forest. The decision turns upon locality and varieties of fruit. Near large bodies of water late spring frosts seldom do damage. Spring comes on more gradually, evenly, and plants do not start so early. In such localities southern slopes are usually preferable. But away from such bodies of water spring temperatures are commonly more fluctuating and plants start relatively earlier. Here northern slopes are usually best, as blossoming is retarded. This is particularly the case with early blooming varieties. I often hear people remark that in certain years the only peaches they had were on trees standing on the north side of a building. The reason is this: these trees had blossomed early and escaped late frosts. In many localities late frosts are more to be dreaded than severe winters, and the only successful practice comes from close study of one's individual conditions.

Pure Water for Fowls.
Fowls of all kinds and ages should not only be abundantly supplied with water, but it should be pure water and should be kept where they can get to it easily. Where they are compelled to get their drink from stagnant pools or from other sources contaminated by barnyard leachings or otherwise, it is quite certain not only to affect them unfavorably but to produce serious diseases. The vessels containing water for their use should be cleaned out at least once a day and be refilled with clean water and protected in a way as to best prevent filth from getting into them. Many persons are not only negligent in this respect, but seem to be ignorant of the importance of pure water for the health of their fowls.

To Prevent Fowl Cholera.
A writer in Southern Planter claims that where the following is given a fair trial will prevent fowl cholera: Take a sack of salt and a barrel of hard wood ashes (bickory or oak preferred); mix the salt and ashes thoroughly. Prepare a box of any convenient size, and under cover where the fowls can have free access to it at all times, and keep a supply of the mixture in it. This mixture will cost about one dollar and some trouble, but will be sufficient for several fowls for one year.

WIRE WORMS AND THEIR REMEDIES.
Professor Comstock's Experiments and Their Results.

Prominent among farm pests are wire worms, which occur in all parts of our country. There is scarcely a cultivated plant that is not more or less infested by them, and, working, as they do, beneath the surface of the ground, they are extremely difficult to reach and destroy.

The noxious wire worms are slender grubs of a yellowish white color and are found in hard bodies. The form and density of their bodies suggest their common name. The body consists of the head and twelve segments. The head is distinct and extended horizontally but with no neck. Wire worms are the larvae of click beetles, and the members of this family are easily recognized by the form of the head and by a peculiar habit that has given them the popular names of click beetles, snapping bugs and skip-jacks.

Without going into the details of experiments made by the Cornell University staff, Professor Comstock, it is sufficient to say that the most feasible method of preventing the ravages of the worms was found to be in trapping and poisoning the beetles before they had laid their eggs rather than attempting to destroy the larvae after they are partially grown. Fresh clover and sweetened corn meal were the most attractive baits. The best results as poisoning were with small pieces of fresh clover covered in a solution of Paris green and covered with boards to prevent the drying out of the clover. Such poisoned baits can easily be distributed once or twice a week in the early part of summer, and it is recommended that where troublesome, these pests be fought in that